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It's really amazing how many people are waking up to the fact that "chemtrails" are different from "con-trails." What was once considered a conspiracy to many is now a fact, chemicals are constantly sprayed into our atmosphere and have been for quite some time now.

Not long ago, NASA personnel gave a lecture (that was also streamed live) at their Jet Propulsion Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology. It was a series of talks by scientists and engineers exploring the topic of Geoengineering and Climate Intervention. (1)

(<http://www.ustream.tv/recorded/29>

[293171](http://www.ustream.tv/recorded/29))

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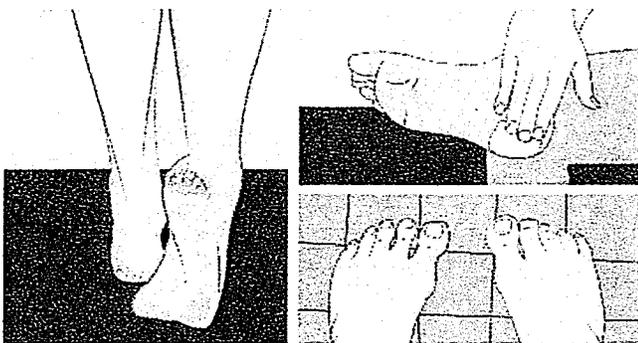
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Some of you might be thinking, "Geoengineering, what is that?" Geoengineering encompasses strategies to combat and reduce the effects of global warming and climate change. It's the deliberate and large-scale intervention in the Earth's climatic system, and one of these methods, as illustrated in the lecture, is called Solar Radiation Management (SRM) by spraying stratospheric aerosols into the atmosphere. (1) (<http://www.ustream.tv/recorded/29293171>) The lecture outlines how SRM would require the equivalent of airplanes spraying aerosols into our atmosphere for decades. You can see this at approximately the 32 minute mark. It seems it's already happening .

These programs are also considering spraying Aluminum into the atmosphere (if not already doing it).

"There might be some good reasons to think about aluminum. Aluminum has four times the volumetric rate for small particles as does sulphur. That means you have roughly 16 times less the coagulation rate, and that's the thing that really drives removal." – David Keith, Canadian Environmental Scientists, Professor of Applied Physics at Gordon McKay, Professor of Public policy, Harvard University, President of Carbon Engineering. (2) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jf0khstYDLA>)

The idea of spraying aluminum into our atmosphere goes way back, patents exist that clearly demonstrate the consideration of such materials that include the oxides of metals which have high emissivity. These include harmful substances like aluminum oxide and thorium oxide. A great patent example is one from the Hughes Aircraft Company that dates all the way back to 1990, that's over twenty years ago. You can take a look at it [here](http://www.google.com/patents/US5003186?dq=5003186) (<http://www.google.com/patents/US5003186?dq=5003186>).



1 Common Mistake Made With Foot Skin Health That Makes Dry, Cracked Feet Even Worse

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"We do stuff in the stratosphere all the time off-course, so it's not as though the stratosphere is absolutely pristine. But you don't want to have people going off and doing things that involve large radioactive forgings, or programs that go on for extended periods or for that matter provide lots of reactive surfaces that could result in significant ozone destruction." –

M. Granger Morgan, Carnegie Mellon University, University and Lord Chair Professor of Engineering and Public Policy, National Academy of Sciences Member (2) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jf0khstYDLA>)

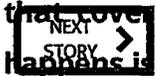
Did you know that "they" do stuff in the atmosphere all the time? Is he referring to the Department of Defense? These programs are indeed backed by agencies like the CIA and NASA, they support the National Academy of Sciences with regards to geoengineering projects, and still do till this day. (3 (<http://phys.org/news/2013-07-cia-co-sponsoring-geoengineering-reversing-global.html>))(4 (<http://www.businessinsider.com/cia-weather-control-with-geoengineering-2013-7>)) Why are Defense Intelligence Agencies in control? Is this a national security issue? If so, that means happenings with regards to geoengineering might remain classified.

Below is a visual I used from a previous article to give you a good idea about SRM.

 Geoengineering schematic

If you are a constant observer of the skies, as I am, it's not hard to see that something is already going on. This has been voiced by various individuals from all over the world. For example, Rosalind Peterson, president and Co-Founder of the Agriculture Defense Coalition (ADC), and x United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) employee stated at a 2007 United Nations hearing on global warming that:

"One of the things that's affected by climate change is agriculture, but some of what we are seeing is man made, but man made in a different way than what you may guess. Weather modification programs, experimental ones done by private companies, the US government, are underway and there are more than 50 operations underway across the United States. All of these impact agriculture because they change the micro-climates needed for agriculture to survive. None of these programs are done with oversight. International corporations are modifying our weather all the time, and modifying it in ways that cover thousands and thousands of square miles. Most of it is chemically altered, so what happens is that we are putting ground based chemicals that are shot into the air that change and modify our weather."

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X You can read more, and view that full hearing here (<http://www.collective-evolution.com/2014/03/22/chemtrails-discussed-at-united-nations-hearing-on-global-warming-2/>).

A former premier of British Columbia felt so strong about the issue that he sent out a letter across Canada to multiple politicians voicing his concern. You can read more about that here (<http://www.collective-evolution.com/2013/08/25/chemtrails-are-happening-all-over-the-world-according-to-former-british-columbia-premier/>). Neurosurgeon Russel L. Blaylock made some noise about health concerns as a result of nanoaluminum spraying, you can read about that here (<http://www.collective-evolution.com/2013/11/01/neurosurgeon-voices-health-concerns-over-geoengineering-and-chemtrails/>).

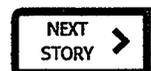
Anybody who looks out their window on a bright day and watches these trails will notice them spread out and expand until the sky is covered with them. Contrails don't do that.

There is plenty of evidence to suggest that these geonengineering techniques have already begun, and were initiated a long time ago.

As far as global warming goes, that's another controversial topic. There is no doubt climate change is occurring, but why and how is still not well understood. Is 'global warming' just a justification for geoengineering? Is geoengineering a cover for alternative agendas we don't know about? These are important questions. No doubt that human activity has played a large role in the destruction of our environment.

There are better ways to operate here on planet Earth, ways that are more harmonious with the plant. One example is Free Energy (<http://www.collective-evolution.com/?s=free+energy>), and another is Solar (<http://www.collective-evolution.com/?s=solar>).

Below is a very informative video.



(SR)
Strontium, according to the agency
for Toxic Substances is very common & hazardous
in certain forms. To know why it is being
sprayed into the atmosphere would require
knowing what form they are using & for what
that form is capable of. This, of course, would
require co-operation with the ~~FAA~~ FAA.

One use of SR is in manufacture of fireworks,
as it has a low flash-point,

Nano-particles of aluminum ^(AA) are being sprayed
into the atmosphere ~~with~~ with the SR & if
breathed into the lungs & transferred into the
brain by blood circulation, it can be
damaging to the point of fatal.

Strontium needs more research.



[\(Estroncio \(/es/phs/es_phs159.html\)\)](#)

April 2004

AS#: 7440-24-6

[\(/ToxProfiles/tp159-c1-b.pdf\)](#) **PDF Version, 79 KB** [\(/ToxProfiles/tp159-c1-b.pdf\)](#)

This Public Health Statement is the summary chapter from the Toxicological Profile for Strontium ([/ToxProfiles/TP.asp?id=656&tid=120](#)). It is one in a series of Public Health Statements about hazardous substances and their health effects. A shorter version, the ToxFAQs™ ([/toxfaq/TF.asp?id=655&tid=120](#)), is also available. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636.

This public health statement tells you about strontium and the effects of exposure.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identifies the most serious hazardous waste sites in the nation. These sites make up the National Priorities List (NPL) and are the sites targeted for long-term federal cleanup activities. Strontium and strontium-90 have been found in at least 102 and 12 of the 1,636 current or former NPL sites, respectively. However, the total number of NPL sites evaluated for strontium and strontium-90 are not known. As more sites are evaluated, the sites at which strontium and strontium-90 are found may increase. This information is important because exposure to strontium and strontium-90 may harm you and because these sites may be sources of exposure.

When a substance is released from a large area, such as an industrial plant, or from a container, such as a drum or bottle, it enters the environment. This release does not always lead to exposure. You are exposed to a substance only when you come in contact with it. You may be exposed by breathing, eating, or drinking the substance, or by skin contact.

External exposure to radiation may occur from natural or man-made sources. Naturally occurring sources of radiation are cosmic radiation from space or radioactive materials in soil or building materials. Man-made sources of radioactive materials are found in consumer products, industrial equipment, atom bomb fallout, and to a smaller extent from hospital waste and nuclear reactors.

If you are exposed to strontium, many factors determine whether you'll be harmed. These factors include the dose (how much), the duration (how long), and how you come in contact with it. You must also consider the other chemicals you're exposed to and your age, sex, diet, family traits, lifestyle, and state of health.

1.1 What is strontium?

Strontium is a natural and commonly occurring element. Strontium can exist in two oxidation states: 0 and +2. Under normal environmental conditions, only the +2 oxidation state is stable enough to be important. Pure strontium is a hard, white-colored metal, but this form is not found in the environment. Rather, strontium is usually found in nature in the form of minerals. Strontium can form a variety of compounds. Strontium compounds do not have any particular smell. There are two types of strontium compounds, those that dissolve in water and those that do not. Natural strontium is not radioactive and exists in four stable isotopes (or isotopes), each of which can be written as ^{84}Sr , ^{86}Sr , ^{87}Sr , and ^{88}Sr , and read as strontium eighty-four, strontium eighty-six, etc. All four isotopes behave the same chemically, so any combination of the four could have the same chemical effect on your body.

This section discusses potential health effects from exposures during the period from conception to maturity (18 years of age in humans).

Children are exposed to stable strontium in the same manner as adults: usually in small amounts in drinking water and food. Young children who have more hand-to-mouth activity or who eat soil may accidentally eat more strontium. Infants and children with active bone growth absorb more strontium from the gut than adults.

Excess stable strontium causes problems with growing bone. For this reason, children are more susceptible to the effects of stable strontium than adults who have mature bone. Children who eat or drink unusually high levels of stable strontium may have problems with bone growth, but only if the diet is low in calcium and protein. Children who drink milk, especially milk fortified with vitamin D, are not likely to have bone problems from exposure to excess stable strontium. The amount of stable strontium that is usually taken in from food or water or by breathing is too low to cause bone problems in children. No developmental studies in humans or animals examined the effect on the fetus when the mother takes in excess strontium. However, no problems are expected with fetal bone growth because only small amounts of strontium are transferred from the mother across the placenta to the fetus. Evidence suggests that stable strontium can be transferred from the mother to nursing infants through breast milk, but the presence of calcium and protein in milk protects against bone problems during nursing.

Children take in, use, and get rid of radioactive strontium in the same ways as stable strontium. Children are likely to be more vulnerable than adults to the effects of radioactive strontium because relatively more goes to bone when it is growing. Also, children are potentially more vulnerable than adults to radiation damage because they keep radioactive strontium in bone for a longer time.

Children would be expected to have the same types of effects from exposure to radioactive strontium as exposed adults. Children can be exposed to radioactive strontium at levels higher than background without showing increases in cancer rates. Evidence from one foreign population showed that children who drank water containing unusually high levels of radioactive strontium for 7 years showed an increase in leukemia. High levels of radioactive strontium cause more bone damage and higher bone cancer rates when animals are exposed before birth or as juveniles rather than as adults. In humans and animals, radioactive strontium can be transferred into milk or across the placenta into the fetus.

7 How can families reduce the risk of exposure to strontium?

If your doctor finds that you have been exposed to significant amounts of strontium, ask whether your children might also be exposed. Your doctor might need to ask your state health department to investigate. Public health officials may publish guidelines for reducing exposure to strontium when necessary.

It is possible that higher-than-normal levels of stable strontium may occur naturally in soil in some places or that higher levels of radioactive strontium may be found in soil near hazardous waste sites. Some children play in a lot of dirt. You should prevent your children from eating dirt. Make sure they wash their hands frequently, and before eating. If you live near a hazardous waste site, discourage your children from putting their hands in their mouths or from engaging in other hand-to-mouth activities.

Since strontium is so common in the environment, and is naturally present in food and water, we cannot avoid being exposed to it. For several reasons, having a balanced diet with sufficient vitamin D, calcium, and protein will be protective by reducing the amount of ingested strontium that is absorbed.

8 Is there a medical test to determine whether I have been exposed to strontium?

All people have small amounts of stable strontium in their bodies, mostly in bone. It can be measured in the blood, hair, feces, or urine. The amount is usually measured by its mass (grams). Measurements in urine can show whether you have been exposed recently to larger-than-normal amounts of strontium. Measurements



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LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT

Prepared by Helena, MT Branch

Client: Lloyd Cooper
Project: Not Indicated
Lab ID: H17120273-001
Client Sample ID: Water Sample

Report Date: 12/20/17
Collection Date: 12/10/17 18:00
Date Received: 12/18/17
Matrix: Aqueous

Analyses	Result	Units	Qualifiers	RL	MCL/ QCL	Method	Analysis Date / By
METALS, TOTAL							
Aluminum	14.8	mg/L	D	0.04		E200.7	12/20/17 12:38 / sld
Manganese	0.662	mg/L	D	0.002		E200.8	12/19/17 10:34 / dck
Strontium	0.11	mg/L		0.01		E200.8	12/19/17 10:34 / dck

Report Definitions:
RL - Analyte reporting limit.
QCL - Quality control limit.
D - RL increased due to sample matrix.

MCL - Maximum contaminant level.
ND - Not detected at the reporting limit.



QA/QC Summary Report

Prepared by Helena, MT Branch

Client: Lloyd Cooper
Project: Not Indicated

Report Date: 12/20/17
Work Order: H17120273

Analyte	Result	Units	RL	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD	RPDLimit	Qual	
Method: E200.7							Analytical Run: ICP2-HE_171220A			
Lab ID: ICV	Initial Calibration Verification Standard								12/20/17 11:11	
Aluminum	3.97	mg/L	0.10	99	95	105				
Lab ID: CCV-1	Continuing Calibration Verification Standard								12/20/17 11:15	
Aluminum	2.46	mg/L	0.10	98	95	105				
Lab ID: ICSA	Interference Check Sample A								12/20/17 11:26	
Aluminum	543	mg/L	0.10	109	80	120				
Lab ID: ICSAB	Interference Check Sample AB								12/20/17 11:30	
Aluminum	552	mg/L	0.10	110	80	120				
Lab ID: CCV	Continuing Calibration Verification Standard								12/20/17 12:00	
Aluminum	2.46	mg/L	0.10	98	90	110				
Method: E200.7							Batch: 39943			
Lab ID: MB-39943	Method Blank								Run: ICP2-HE_171220A	12/20/17 12:30
Aluminum	ND	mg/L	0.003							
Lab ID: LCS-39943	Laboratory Control Sample								Run: ICP2-HE_171220A	12/20/17 12:34
Aluminum	2.39	mg/L	0.030	95	85	115				

Qualifiers:

RL - Analyte reporting limit.

ND - Not detected at the reporting limit.



QA/QC Summary Report

Prepared by Helena, MT Branch

Client: Lloyd Cooper
Project: Not Indicated

Report Date: 12/20/17
Work Order: H17120273

Analyte	Result	Units	RL	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD	RPDLimit	Qual	
Method: E200.8							Analytical Run: ICPMS205-H_171219A			
Lab ID: ICV	Initial Calibration Verification Standard								12/19/17 09:38	
Manganese	0.290	mg/L	0.010	97	90	110				
Strontium	0.0580	mg/L	0.10	97	90	110				
Lab ID: ICSA	Interference Check Sample A								12/19/17 09:41	
Manganese	0.000495	mg/L	0.010							
Strontium	0.000545	mg/L	0.10							
Lab ID: ICSAB	Interference Check Sample AB								12/19/17 09:43	
Manganese	0.0212	mg/L	0.010	106	70	130				
Strontium	0.000537	mg/L	0.10		0	0				
Lab ID: ICV	Initial Calibration Verification Standard								12/19/17 13:22	
Manganese	0.298	mg/L	0.010	99	90	110				
Strontium	0.0592	mg/L	0.10	99	90	110				
Lab ID: ICSA	Interference Check Sample A								12/19/17 13:25	
Manganese	0.000352	mg/L	0.010							
Strontium	0.000544	mg/L	0.10							
Lab ID: ICSAB	Interference Check Sample AB								12/19/17 13:28	
Manganese	0.0212	mg/L	0.010	106	70	130				
Strontium	0.000523	mg/L	0.10		0	0				
Method: E200.8							Batch: 39943			
Lab ID: MB-39943	Method Blank								Run: ICPMS205-H_171219A	12/19/17 10:15
Manganese	0.0007	mg/L	0.0002							
Strontium	9E-05	mg/L	8E-05							
Lab ID: LCS-39943	Laboratory Control Sample								Run: ICPMS205-H_171219A	12/19/17 10:37
Manganese	2.53	mg/L	0.0010	101	85	115				
Strontium	0.484	mg/L	0.010	97	85	115				
Lab ID: H17120221-002BMS3	Sample Matrix Spike								Run: ICPMS205-H_171219A	12/19/17 10:40
Manganese	2.51	mg/L	0.0010	100	70	130				
Strontium	0.604	mg/L	0.010	95	70	130				
Lab ID: H17120221-002BMSD3	Sample Matrix Spike Duplicate								Run: ICPMS205-H_171219A	12/19/17 10:42
Manganese	2.50	mg/L	0.0010	100	70	130	0.2	20		
Strontium	0.614	mg/L	0.010	97	70	130	1.8	20		

Qualifiers:

RL - Analyte reporting limit.

ND - Not detected at the reporting limit.



ANALYTICAL SUMMARY REPORT

December 20, 2017

Lloyd Cooper
PO Box 65
Drummond, MT 59832

Work Order: H17120273
Project Name: Not Indicated

Energy Laboratories Inc Helena MT received the following 1 sample for Lloyd Cooper on 12/18/2017 for analysis.

Lab ID	Client Sample ID	Collect Date	Receive Date	Matrix	Test
H17120273-001	Water Sample	12/10/17 18:00	12/18/17	Aqueous	Metals by ICP/ICPMS, Total Metals Digestion by EPA 200.2

The analyses presented in this report were performed by Energy Laboratories, Inc., 3161 E. Lyndale Ave., Helena, MT 59604, unless otherwise noted. Any exceptions or problems with the analyses are noted in the Laboratory Analytical Report, the QA/QC Summary Report, or the Case Narrative.

The results as reported relate only to the item(s) submitted for testing.

If you have any questions regarding these test results, please call.

Report Approved By:


Project Manager - Helena, MT

Digitally signed by
Wanda Johnson
Date: 2017.12.21 14:15:11 -07:00